

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2369.

## CARTER AT THE CAPITAL

### His Visit at the President's House.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—Mr. George H. Carter, of Honolulu, saw President Roosevelt again yesterday, just before the cabinet meeting, and was formally introduced to the members of the President's official family. The President requested him to come for this introduction and, following it, advised him to call on these gentlemen personally, which he will undoubtedly hasten to do. Since my telegram, telling briefly of his previous visits there and the decision to ask Gov. Dole to come to Washington, that is in brief all that has been accomplished.

In the interim Mr. Carter talked with Representative Knox of Massachusetts and other members of Congress, about the apportionment bill introduced recently, to provide the length of terms for Senators in the Territory. He had hoped also to see Senator Foraker and get away on Wednesday next for San Francisco, where he wished to meet Mrs. Carter and spend a couple of weeks travelling in Southern California before returning here to meet Governor Dole at the White House. However, Senator Foraker has been ill for some days, and as Mr. Carter has been unable to see him, he has decided to remain here at least all of next week, so he told me this morning. He is the guest of Mr. Gifford Pinchot, at the latter's palatial residence, 1615 Rhode Island. Mr. Pinchot was a classmate of Mr. Carter at Yale College.

President Roosevelt's reception of Mr. Carter has been most cordial. After the conference Wednesday evening, when Mr. Carter dined at the White House, Mr. Carter expected that his work was done, and that he could return to Honolulu. The President, however, specifically requested him to be here when Gov. Dole arrived, and, of course, he will respect that request. While Mr. Carter is non-communative regarding President Roosevelt's statements to him, it is evident that thus far the President has done most of the talking. Mr. Carter was met with a series of brisk questions about conditions in the islands, which came with such rapidity that he was hard put to keep up with his answers. It is certain that the President is very anxious to have full and complete information about the Territory.

As I telegraphed the last steamer in brief, the friends of Gov. Dole here in town are, all in all, rejoiced at the President's wish to see him and hear his side of the story. The conviction is very strong that he may make such an impression on the chief magistrate as to undo the mischief that has been caused by other advisers who have been talking in Washington while Gov. Dole has been attending to his duties in Honolulu. Perhaps the feature to be emphasized most is the conviction that in any event Col. Parker will not be selected for governor. There has been no statement of that character from the White House, as far as known, but that is nevertheless the logic of events. One of the best qualified men here to judge of the gubernatorial situation said today that he was convinced that, whether Gov. Dole was retained or not, Col. Parker would not be his successor.

There is talk in the air of H. P. Baldwin for governor. In a recent letter I stated that information had been received here leading to the opinion that Mr. Baldwin would not accept the governorship. It turns out that what Mr. Baldwin dissented from was another matter on which he had been consulted. Mr. Carter has not met with very encouraging assurances as to the passage of the apportionment bill by Congress. Chairman Knox told him frankly that he thought Congress ought not to interfere with such affairs in the Territory, but Mr. Carter explained that it was an imperative matter, which apparently could not be settled except by Congress. He is not resting on Mr. Knox's statement, but will try to convince that gentleman that something ought to be done by Congress.

**HAWAIIAN DITCH BILL.**  
The Hawaiian ditch bill has been favorably reported to the House by the Committee on Territories. It was not the bill introduced by Delegate Wilcox, but a bill redrawn by Representative Powers of Maine, giving general authority for granting right of way, according to statements in my previous dispatches.

**A BILL.**  
Granting to the Hawaiian Ditch Co., Ltd., the right of way in the districts of North and South Kohala, in the Island of Hawaii, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining ditches or canals and the necessary reservoirs, dams, and the like, for irrigation and domestic

## NUUANU STREAM DURING THE CLOUDBURST AND FLOOD



This picture, photographed by Williams, was taken from the upper Nuuanu street bridge just as the flood came down.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

After a sudden chilling of the air about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, heavy clouds surcharged with rain fell upon the peak on the Ewa side of the Pali, and bursting, sent a roaring torrent of water down through the valley, past the reservoirs, filling the main stream until when it reached the Nuuanu bridge near Hobron's place, it had risen several feet, overflowing the banks and sending its surplus down Nuuanu street as far as the Honolulu hotel. The cloudburst was preceded by a series of thunder claps, but there was no warning of such a flood descending from the heavy masses of clouds which rolled citywards over the range of mountains at the Pali, until the advance of the freshet began tearing down through the stream at a rate described as faster than a horse can gallop. Fortunately, no lives were lost, and the damage done is mostly from the flooding of a few buildings and the loss of the contents of poultry yards and coops. The freshet was similar to that which occurred on March 24, 1898, and not March 18, as stated in the Bulletin. One life was lost at that time.

The record of the rain gauge at Laukaha, Nuuanu valley, from 1 a. m. to noon yesterday indicates the severity of the descent of the torrent. The figures supplied by Government Meteorologist Lyons of the rainfall at Laukaha are as follows:

Time	Inches
From 1 a. m. to 7 a. m.	5.15
From 7 a. m. to 11 a. m.	2.5
From 11 a. m. to 11:50 a. m.	5.55

Making a total of 13.20 inches. This covers a period of about 12 hours. The rainfall of 5.55 inches in 50 minutes crowns the record for Honolulu. Prof. Lyons states that such a cloudburst came from a sudden chilling of the atmosphere during a north wind which was then blowing. The warmer atmosphere, full of moisture, in rising met the cold current above. This condensed the vapor in the air and shortly after precipitated it upon the mountain side.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning there was a cloudburst in about the same place, but more on Konahuanui. Before any damage could be done to the reservoirs or dams, the water was

**DURING the time in which the heaviest rains occurred the rate of fall was six inches an hour, which is the greatest I have ever known. This would mean that there fell upon every acre of ground 600 tons of water.**

**METEOROLOGIST LYONS.**

switched over into the stream, and no damage was reported during either freshet by Watermaster Brown. The watermaster made two trips up the valley, one shortly after 4 o'clock in the morning, and again at noon. He found no damage except where a rush of water had burrowed through the road in a few places.

When the torrent from the second cloudburst reached Nuuanu bridge it was the first intimation that the residents thereabouts had of the danger. The culvert beneath the bridge is narrow and the waters were crowded back until they rose to a great height in a few minutes, overflowing property on the lower bank. The restraining wall which partially obstructs a free flow of the water before it reaches the culvert, caused the waters to surge with terrific force toward the lower and unprotected side. Through the property it rushed until the floors of the cottages were awash. Chicken coops and everything movable lying on or near the ground were carried off like straws. The Chinese store at the corner of Nuuanu avenue and Pauoa road received the greatest damage, being filled with two feet of water and mud, and everything on the floor and within reach of the water was injured. The torrent swept through and around the store and down Nuuanu street at a great rate, overflowing property on the Waikiki side of the street. Several places were inundated. At School street the waters were kept from continuing much further down Nuuanu street, but were diverted again into the property below School street, finally finding their way into Pauoa stream. The premises of J. O. Carter, Mott-Smith, Henry Waterhouse, Mrs. Afong and several places below School street were swept over.

In the meantime the main torrent went down Nuuanu stream, overflowing the banks, carrying down shrubbery, planks, weeds, whole bananas, and here and there chickens could be seen in the surging flood. The stream rose up to the under beams of the bridge, but it was not awash. A team which drove over the structure while it was being subjected to the onslaughts of the flood caused it to tremble, and there were those who feared that it would be swept away. An examination made afterwards, however, showed that it had not been weakened. The new bridge on School street was too high above the swollen stream to be endangered, but from this point watchers had a splendid opportunity to witness the flood at its best. Just above the bridge at the falls a magnificent sight was afforded where the momentum of the torrent caused the waters to dash turbulently over the rocks. Between the School street and the Vineyard street bridges the banks in several places are low with small buildings thereon. The stream overflowed into the yards and houses, causing the inmates to fly for higher ground, carrying with them everything movable. Several chicken coops were caught and the inmates drowned. The Chinese livery stable at the corner was flooded with three feet of water, and a large amount of mud deposited in the building. The water overflowed the street and filled adjoining low-lying yards until they resembled fish ponds. It was here that the property on the Waikiki side of the stream was inundated, and most of the floors of the houses and stores were covered with water. Several big logs came crashing down against the bridge timbers, causing the structure to tremble. Men worked steadily with poles to keep the obstructions clear, in order that the water would have a clear channel, but despite their precautions the stream rose and soon the bridge was under water, continuing so for about twenty minutes. River street was flooded also.

At the Kukui street bridge debris lodged in the bridge timbers but no damage was caused. The greatest difficulty and the most danger throughout was at King street, where are located the Rapid Transit steel bridge, the general road bridge and that used by the steam tram of the derrick to dispose of the harbor muck in Aala Park. All three are close together. The waters did not rise high enough to flood over the Rapid Transit bridge. The derrick bridge, crossing the stream transversely, was subjected to the buffeting of all the debris which came down at terrific speed and pounded against the timbers. Two sections of underpinnings soon gave way and floated down, and the logs and planks and debris were next entangled in the regular King street bridge, but no damage was done. A horse was found in the stream struggling for its life. It struck two of the bridges, the force of the water sucking it under, until it came out on the down side of each, but it was finally rescued in the harbor and pulled ashore, considerably bruised. It was owned by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth.

Where Pauoa stream empties into Nuuanu stream just below Kukui street, there was much trouble. The Nuuanu stream waters backed in through the culvert, and shortly all the property on the Waikiki side of River street between Kukui and Beretania streets was flooded, the tenants going from house to house in water above their knees. A Japanese fishing boat was smashed under the King street bridge. The police were soon on the scene, and kept a watchful eye on the situation. News of the freshet caused hundreds of people to go to the scene, many waiting around until the flood subsided toward 2 o'clock, although it was late in the afternoon before the stream had fallen to anything like its normal level. Passengers on the trams, bound up Nuuanu avenue, were caught by the flood shortly after 12 o'clock, and many had to remove their shoes and stockings before being able to go from the car to the sidewalks. In some cases people who took this method had to wade to their very doors. Hacks were in good demand by ladies, who found them the only means of getting from the cars to their gates.

**Prince Henry Sails Away.**  
NEW YORK, March 12.—Prince Henry sailed for Germany this afternoon in the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland. The entire day was spent in the ship and many receptions were held. There was a concert by singing societies and visits from representatives of the various bodies which have entertained the Prince. Letters were exchanged with President Roosevelt and in this farewell, and in the interview with Mayor Low, the Prince gave a hint that he may return to this country for a second visit. Two days have been spent by the Prince in Philadelphia during the week.

**Albatross Sailed.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—The United States Fish Commission steamship Albatross sailed yesterday on her annual cruise. Her first stopping place will be Honolulu, where the scientific researches of previous cruises will be continued.

**Won't Come Here.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The four-masted barkentine Koko Head, built by W. A. Boole & Son for Hind, Ralph & Co., left the local yard at noon yesterday for San Francisco, where it will take on ballast preparatory to departure for Eureka. At the latter port the vessel will load lumber for Manila. The owners had hoped to secure a Honolulu cargo, but were unable to do so, and the Manila trip was decided upon.

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**Won't Come Here.**

## WITHOUT A CANDIDATE

### Home Rulers Refuse to Endorse Mr. Beardslee.

AFTER debate long and loud, a discussion which followed the entire range of political action, the executive committee of the Home Rule party last evening received the report of the minority of the committee on Fourth District nomination, placed it on file but refused to endorse the action of the two members who made it. This leaves F. W. Beardslee with an acceptance of a nomination which never was legally offered, and which in the nature of things may not come around again.

The consideration of the matter of the Fourth District case was the primary business of the meeting, though before the session of the committee had closed there was an endorsement of Parker as second choice for the governorship, this too after a debate which was long and full. When the committee was called to order John Emmeluth, for the minority of the committee, presented his report. He said that with the concurrence of Senator Kalanikouhi, he had asked Beardslee to accept the nomination for the legislature, and that an acceptance had been received. The letter was a short one, endorsing the platform of the Home Rulers and coming out strong on the side of those who favor immediate action and a bill establishing city and county government.

When the report had been made there was a move to ratify the action of the minority of the committee. This met with objection. Opinions were expressed freely and the consensus seemed to be that it was too early to select a man from the Republican ranks for the nomination. Finally the question was raised as to the view of the entire committee, and it was found that Prince Cupid, Long and Erving had not consented to the naming of Beardslee, on motion the matter was left entirely with that committee, as it was before. This leaves the party without any nominee, and the five men have the full power to select a candidate before the time for filing nominations expires. It is expected that action will be taken by the committee before the meeting next week.

It was stated in the meeting that the labor men had decided that there would be no endorsement of any candidate on the part of the Trades and Labor Council, and the entire matter was in abeyance, through the action in refusing to adopt the report of the minority of the committee.

When this had been disposed of the question before the committee came up on the governorship. Emmeluth read a long preamble and resolutions, setting forth that there was in prospect a change in the governorship and providing for the sending on to Washington of an endorsement on behalf of the Home Rulers of Delegate Wilcox for this position. This brought about a long discussion. There were speeches urging that it was the part of prudence to send on to Washington a representative of the party, to make a fight for the place for a Home Ruler. It was also urged that the resolution be supported by a petition. One of the younger element in the party here took the floor and pointed out that it was well nigh impossible to expect that a member of the party would be chosen, and that it would be wise to send an endorsement also of a man for the second choice. The only man who had a chance and who could get the endorsement of the Home Rulers was Sam Parker, and the resolution as finally amended declares that if Wilcox can not be given the place that it should go to Parker. In this form it went over to the next meeting, and without doubt will then be passed.

After the meeting there was still a hot discussion of the affairs in connection with the two fights in the committee. It was stated on the authority of the labor men that there never had been any endorsement of Beardslee by the unions, and that the subject had not come to a vote. It was taken by the committeemen that there would be nothing done in the matter of a candidate by the labor unions, and a attempt to force any one upon that party as its representative would be fatal. Republicans have as yet reached no conclusion as to the candidate they will select. The name of A. L. C. Atkinson has been mentioned, but last evening the attorney said that considerations of weight would compel him to refuse any nomination now. While the honor was a great one, he said, his business and other matters must be given first value and these would absolutely preclude his making the race.

As the Fourth District situation now is there is only C. T. Wilder in nomination, with the fact that he is not a registered voter standing in the way of his taking the place should he be elected, according to some authorities. Others contend that this is not the case, but that he is eligible to serve in the event of election even if he may not vote.

**CAPE TOWN, March 13.**—Cecil Rhodes passed a restless night, which has appreciably told on his general strength.

**LONDON, March 13.**—Private cables received here by friends of Cecil Rhodes lead to the belief that there is but slight hope for his recovery.

(Continued on Page 2.)



# METHUEN IN BOER HANDS

## Taken by Delarey After a Hard Fight.

LONDON, March 18.—Lord Methuen, Lieutenant General of the British Army, favorite of the king and idol of his men, is in the hands of the Boers, the prisoner of General Delarey. The capture was made after a battle in which the Boers routed the entire force of Methuen, 1200 men, captured four guns and inflicted heavy losses upon the British in killed and wounded. Meanwhile there is no news from General Grenfell, whose force of 1200 men was to be joined by Methuen, and there are fears that the victorious Boers have duplicated their first success.

London received the news of the battle, which was fought at daylight on March 17th, this afternoon, and the city was crushed by the report, coming as it did after the assurances of the government that the war was practically over, carrying with it the list of the dead and the statement that many scores were missing. The story is meager, being contained in two official dispatches, and as the correspondents have not yet been permitted to send out any accounts of the disaster, the worst is feared. It was another of the mobile movements of the enemy, swooping down upon a moving army without there being even a semblance of alarm, and crumpling up the rear guard, stampeding the mules and oxen, and capturing everything. That the enemy was not anxious to hold prisoners is shown by the fact that Maj. Paris, in command of the horse, was set free. The story is told in the following dispatches:

### KITCHENER'S TELEGRAMS.

PRETORIA, Saturday, March 8.—I greatly regret to have to send you bad news of Methuen. He was moving with 900 mounted men, under Major Paris, and 300 infantry, four guns and a pom-pom from Wynberg to Lichtenberg and was to meet Grenfell with 1200 mounted men at Rooversfontein today. Yesterday morning early he was attacked by Delarey's force, between Two-Bosch and Palmietekill. The Boers charged on three sides. Five hundred and fifty men have come in at Maribos and Kraaipan. They were pursued by the Boers four miles from the scene of the action. They report that Methuen and Paris, with the guns, baggage, etc., were captured by the Boers. Methuen, when last seen, was a prisoner. I have no details of the casualties and suggest delaying publication until I can send definite news. I think this sudden revival of activity on the part of Delarey is to draw off the troops pressing De Wet.

PRETORIA, Sunday, March 9.—Paris has come in at Kraaipan with the remainder of the men. He reports that the column was moving in two parties. One, with the ox wagons, left Two-Bosch at 2 a. m. The other, with the mule wagons, started an hour later. Just before dawn the Boers attacked. Before reinforcements could reach them the rear guard broke. Meantime a large number of Boers galloped up on both flanks. These, at first, were checked by the flank parties, but the panic and stampede of the mules had begun and all the mule wagons, with a terrible mixture of mounted men, rushed past the ox wagons. All efforts to check them were unavailing. Major Paris collected forty men and occupied a position a mile in front of the ox wagons, which were then halted. After a gallant but useless defense the enemy rushed into the ox wagons and Methuen was wounded in the thigh. Paris, being surrounded, surrendered at 10 a. m. Methuen is still in the Boer camp.

Lord Methuen was wounded in the thigh and captured. Three British officers and thirty-eight men were killed. Five officers and seventy-two men were wounded. One officer and 200 men are missing—presumably captured. The Boers also captured four guns and all the baggage. Among the officers killed are Lieutenants G. R. Venning and T. P. W. Nosham of the Royal Artillery, who fell while feeding their guns. Major Paris, surrounded on all sides, surrendered, but was later released. Lord Kitchener's dispatches announcing the disaster to Methuen's forces were read in both the House of Lords and the House of Commons today by Lord Roberts, the commander-in-chief, and Mr. Brodrick, the War Secretary, respectively. They both paid tributes to General Methuen, the former expressing his appreciation of Methuen's success throughout the war.

Lord Spencer, Liberal, the former president of the council, said he thoroughly believed in General Methuen's zeal. He did not want to offer a hint of criticism at the present time. The Premier, Lord Salisbury, also expressed deep sympathy with Methuen in the unfortunate affair. He said it was not the time to discuss his actions. He had always acted with the greatest gallantry, and the Premier therefore thought they should defer criticism or examination of the very bad intelligence until details arrived.

### FEARS FOR GRENFELL.

LONDON, March 12.—Reports from the continent are that the defeat of General Methuen was followed by another battle in which the Boers were successful, and the result is that the fears for Grenfell are being exaggerated. The people believe that there will be something serious in the next reports, and there is some murmuring, though in general the tone of the people is one of confidence. Reports today are that Dewet and Steyn have crossed into the Utrecht division of the Transvaal colony, and are in conference with General Botha. The latter is said to have concluded a treaty with the Queen of Swaziland, which permits the Boer troops, when hard pressed, to enter that territory. In

the House of Commons today, the Boer delegates have believed there will be some further fighting on the part of the Boers, with the House keeping out of the war, with a view of security against possible some such action as that of last week. The statement from the continent is made that there are of opinion that it will take as many more men as Kitchener has to finally put down the Boers. There has followed the first outbreak after the news, a degree of quiet on the part of the Irish members in the House, when the news was received in the House there were Irish cheers and cries of "shame," "shame!"

The daily news indicates that General Methuen is attended by a British surgeon. It is believed that the King will direct a new policy of changes, so that General Methuen will be liberated on terms not too humiliating. In the Prussian Parliament the Prime Minister expressed his regret over the occurrence, and said the stories of improper care of prisoners were without foundation.

### SITUATION IN IRELAND.

A special meeting of the Cabinet was called today to discuss the situation in Ireland, at which were present Earl Cadogan, Viceroy of Ireland; Lord Ashbourne, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and George Wyndham, the Chief Secretary for Ireland. Several members of the Cabinet advocated that the United Irish League be suppressed, with a view to its suppression. Mr. Wyndham, however, opposed this and favored a more moderate course. The Cabinet adjourned without action. It cannot resort to coercive measures to suppress the league, as that would cause the resignations of Wyndham and the Irish Attorney General, both of whom recently advocated leaving the law alone.

The Nationalists say they do not fear any action of the government as any attack on them will help the movement. England is doubtless feeling uneasy over Ireland, sinister rumors are afloat of coming troubles, and very unpleasant developments are expected to occur. It is reported that emphatic orders were recently transmitted from Downing street to Dublin Castle and the latter is alert.

### METHUEN'S POSSIBLE RELEASE.

LONDON, March 12.—The War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, announced in the House of Commons that he understood that General Methuen, who was captured, severely wounded, by General Delarey, March 10, had been released and was expected to arrive at Klekkdorp, Southwestern Transvaal, today. The General's condition was favorable.

Mr. Brodrick added that the exclamation of General Methuen for Commandant Kraitsinger had not been contemplated. Timothy M. Healy, Irish Nationalist, and Nationalist cheer, invited the government to show equal magnanimity and release Commandant Kraitsinger.

Mr. Brodrick said subsequently that the telegram received did not specifically say that General Methuen had been released, but from the fact that he was in the hands of a British medical officer, it was presumed that the General had been released.

## CARTER TALKS OF CONDITIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—The Evening Star contains the following: Senator George Carter of Honolulu, who is in Washington at the suggestion of President Roosevelt to give his views on the conditions obtaining in the Hawaiian Islands, is the guest of Mr. Gifford Pinchot, 1615 Rhode Island avenue, whose classmate he was at Yale College. Senator Carter will go to San Francisco in a few days to visit friends, but he will return to be present at the conference at the White House when Gov. Sanford B. Dole arrives, which will be about April 1st. Although only 33 years old, Senator Carter has had a busy life, and few persons are more familiar with the general conditions in the Hawaiian Islands.

"Perhaps what surprises me most are the questions that are put to me by the people of the United States," Mr. Carter said to a reporter of The Evening Star today. "Are you accustomed to American ideas yet? And do the native people take kindly to free government? Are they asked me frequently. As a matter of fact, the people of the Islands have always been most patriotic in their demonstrations on American holidays. Hawaiians have had representative government and elections since 1847, and they understand the ordinary term of politics pretty well."

### THE ELECTION NEXT FALL.

"As to the general conditions in Hawaii? Well, that is indeed a comprehensive subject. In the first place, we are in a depressed condition financially. The price of sugar, which is our main industry, has reached the lowest point over known. We haven't gotten over the disastrous fire which was made necessary to stamp out the bubonic plague. The people of the United States never realized the extent of that disaster. We have no cable to notify the world of our misfortunes, as Galveston, Jacksonville, Jacksonville and other cities had when they needed help."

"We are looking forward to another election the coming November, and it will undoubtedly be a repetition of an overwhelming native vote (the natives are in a big majority), and another legislature where the proceedings will be conducted with a manifest intent to ignore the organic act which requires that they shall be in English, and will be long and tediously drawn out by delays necessitated by translating everything from Hawaiian into English."

"At the last session of the legislature the Hawaiian majority argued that if the minutes were recorded in English that was sufficient to keep within the organic act; any way it was not fair to take one clause out of the act and enforce that, for it was a well recognized law in English, as well as American jurisprudence that a document must be interpreted as a whole; that of the three points involving the Hawaiians in the organic act two were in their favor and this one against them. Still further, they argued that it was a

well recognized American principle that the majority should rule, hence they decided that the proceedings should be conducted in their own language."

### SIGNOR THE CHAIRMAN A.T.

"Notwithstanding that the Hawaiians had an overwhelming majority in both houses they failed to comply with the organic act and appoint the members as provided in section 20. In organizing the Territory it was necessary that at the first election fifteen senators, the whole number of the upper house, should be elected. To make the body a continuing one seven were to retire in two years, to be succeeded by others, and eight were to be four-year senators, succeeding elections putting in seven or eight as the case might be."

"In this way part of the body would be renewed every year and part would hold over. The legislature failed, however, to arrange the details of such appointment and no selection of the seven two-year senators was made. This fall, under the law, seven new senators will be elected, but, unless Congress comes to the rescue, I can see no possible way for deciding which of the fifteen senators shall retire to make way for newcomers."

"The republican minority proposed to the Hawaiians that the matter be settled by the selection to go of those senators who received the lowest number of votes in each district. This was not satisfactory. Then the minority proposed that the seven senators who received the highest number of votes at the last election be selected to retire. But nothing seemed satisfactory to them. They would have much preferred to make the allotment so that the six Republican senators should be in for two years only. This being simply a failure to comply with the law, it is difficult in any way to bring it before the courts."

### CONGRESS CAN CORRECT ABUSES.

"There seems to be no other alternative than to appeal to the power which brought the Territory into existence and framed the act, for certainly if the question is not settled there will be only seven senators, the newly elected ones, concerning whose seats there can be no doubt. This will be not a majority, not even a quorum. Under such conditions the upper branch of the legislature will be ineffective; no legislation can be done."

Asked about Gov. Dole and the present administration in Hawaii, Senator Carter said:

"I am glad Gov. Dole is coming here to confer with the President. Of course what I have said to President Roosevelt on the subject of affairs in our Territory must be made public from the White House, if at all. The impression that I have gained here in the United States seems to be that Mr. Dole is in bad health. In fact, he has entirely recovered and is refreshed by his rest and is apparently as well as ever. The telegram which was sent him yesterday, if it caught the boat in time might reach him so that he could get to Washington about March 27; otherwise about April 1. The whole Hawaiian situation will be gone over and the President will make up his mind as to what policy he will adopt in the Islands for the future."

### THE NEED OF A CABLE.

Senator Carter is enthusiastically in favor of a cable from the United States to the Hawaiian Islands.

"A cable," he said, "will improve the Islands immeasurably and make them a delightful and attractive place to spend the winter. A cable is needed badly. A side that is not often touched upon is the effect it would have on the people of the Islands themselves. You with your morning and evening newspapers do not comprehend how quickly we have to begin discussing our neighbors, when it is from ten days to three weeks between mails, during which period no word is received from the outside world. A cable would be of great benefit from an educational point of view and would broaden the range of thought so that petty things would not be of such interest."

## SOME LOCAL ITEMS.

(From Wednesday's Daily)

The Globe Navigation Company's steamer Eureka sailed for Kahului last night at 6 o'clock, where she will complete her cargo of sugar and proceed to San Francisco. It has been rumored for some time that the Globe Navigation Company intended purchasing a small steamer for the purpose of bringing sugar from the other Islands to the company's steamers in port. Such a course would save the company a great deal of time, for as things are at present the Globe boats, after discharging their freight, often have to wait for a sugar cargo. The Tampico, from Seattle, should arrive on Saturday.

The British schooner-yacht, Laurel will get away for Fanning Island on Saturday. Frank Burnett, her owner, with his wife and family, arrived by the Miowera last Saturday, from Victoria, and will proceed on the cruise. Mr. Burnett is making an extensive collection of South Sea Island curios, and it was with this end in view that the present trip was undertaken. The cruise is expected to last a year. Mr. Burnett's brother, who brought the Laurel down, will not continue the voyage, and his place will be taken by Captain Punt, who was engaged yesterday.

The meeting of the stockholders of the Pioneer Mill Company yesterday was given over almost entirely to the election of a treasurer to take the place of W. Potentiauer, temporarily absent from the Territory. H. Schulze was unanimously chosen. There was some little discussion of the matter of the new bond issue for the plantation. It was shown to the stockholders of the company that the negotiations had not progressed further owing to the absence in the States of Mr. C. M. Cooke, who held the first issue of a half million, and through whom arrangements must be made for the proposed increase from that amount to one million. The plan is to retire the old bonds and make a new issue, which would be of the larger amount, and this will require the consent of the present first mortgage bondholders.

Manager Pain of the Hawaiian Tramways Company is progressive. He has

introduced trailers on his system, and the innovation, which was inaugurated yesterday, caused quite a surprise among the passengers of the line. When the 2 o'clock car from Hahaione reached King street yesterday, the pioneer trailer was attached. It was a big upright piano box, painted gray and mounted on small warehouse truck wheels, and was attached to the rear of the regular car by an iron handle. A half-dozen Japanese laborers monopolized the rear platform, finding much amusement in being able to go to their work in a car without carrying their tools, which were in the piano box. Manager Pain is not to be outdone by the Rapid Transit line.

The stockholders of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company met yesterday, heard reports of the officers and adjourned to meet again April 14th. The meeting was well attended, but owing to certain facts which are needed before the completion of the business of the annual meeting, it was decided to take the recess.

The reports of the officers of the company were well received. The showing of heavy expenditures during the year past was not above what was expected, and the explanations given showed that in fact there had been the greatest care shown in the handling of the business during the year. The greatest expense was that which was entailed in the conforming to the navigation laws of the United States. This made it necessary to alter the construction of the vessels, build bulkheads and in general remodel the ships. Then there were life rafts, life boats, preservers and other things needed, which, taken in connection with the expense of maintenance, was sufficient to cause the great expense.

In addition to the amounts thus spent there was a further expense of operation. The salaries of the certificated officers, the increased wages of the seamen, the reduced carrying capacity of the vessels, all made it impossible for the company to earn its accustomed receipts. The questions of procedure will be discussed fully at the next meeting, and President Ena says the outlook is improving for the company.

(From Thursday's daily)

The Coptic arrived from San Francisco yesterday morning after a very quick trip of 5 days, 22 hours and 25 minutes, establishing a new record for the vessels of the O. and O. line.

The weather was bad the first two days out from San Francisco; good the third and fourth days, and disagreeable the last two days of the trip.

The Coptic brought five days' later mail and newspaper files, and the largest lot of passengers which have gone through to the Orient for a long time.

The request made by the McKinley Memorial Committee to the Association Football League that they play a match for the benefit of the fund has met with a hearty response. Messrs. J. L. Cockburn and R. Anderson were appointed by the league to carry out the arrangements and entered upon their task with great good will. The game will come off on Saturday next at Punahou, and will resolve itself into an international contest—Scotland versus the rest of the world—and the best Association players in Honolulu will give their services. The teams will be as follows:

Scotland—Goal, Fenwick; fullbacks, R. Anderson and McGill; halfbacks, Cockburn, Kay and Brown; forwards, Fiddes, Guild, Boyle, Munro and McWhirter.

Rest of the World—Goal, Dunsen; fullbacks, Beardmore and Harvey; halfbacks, Osborne, Clurton and Anderson; forwards, Morse, Blackman, Simpson, Lansdale and Bayser.

Blackman will captain the World's eleven and McWhirter will be skipper for Scotland. The match will certainly be one of the keenest games ever seen in Honolulu, for not a Scot in town has forgotten their defeat on New Year's day, and they will struggle hard for a victory.

The attraction is a double one, however, for at the close of the football game, Professor A. Leonard, the aeronaut, will make a sensational balloon ascent and parachute drop at the Punahou grounds, and holders of tickets for the football game will also be entitled to see the Professor's aerial flight.

The government band will be in attendance and everything possible will be done to make the gathering a brilliant success, and at the same time add considerably to the fund.

Both football teams were practicing hard at Makiki last night, preparing to do themselves full justice on Saturday.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Alameda started out on the return half of her centennial round trip between here and San Francisco. The departure of the popular packet was a most auspicious one, nature and Kapemaster Berger conspiring to make the occasion a memorable one.

The passenger list was a large one, and the wharf as usual was thronged with those who came to see and those whose business was to say goodbye. The musical program was a double-ender, for as soon as the Territorial Band had blown themselves for a turn, a chorus of comely Hawaiian school girls serenaded departing friends with some of the sweetest little ditties that have ever been heard on the old Oceanic wharf. Every one present enjoyed the efforts of the young musicians, whose every selection was greeted with salutes of well-merited applause.

### A PRINTER GREATLY SURPRISED.

"I never was so much surprised in my life, as I was with the results of using Chamberlain's Pain Balm," says Henry T. Crook, pressman of the Asheville (N. C., U. S. A.) Gazette. "I contracted a severe case of rheumatism early last winter by getting my feet wet. I tried several things for it without benefit. One day while looking over the Gazette, I noticed that Pain Balm was positively guaranteed to cure rheumatism, so bought a bottle of it, and before using two-thirds of it my rheumatism had taken its flight and I have not had a rheumatic pain since." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

No notification has been given of a meeting of the Kona bondholders, as Cecil Brown has been detained from his office for a couple of days.

## Five Beautiful Presents

- 1 Jewel 6 Hole Range.
- 1 Gurney 4 Door Refrigerator.
- 1 Decorated China Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Set.
- 1 Etched Glass Complete Table Service.
- 1 Complete Set of Table Silverware and Cutlery.

The price of each of the above mentioned articles is \$40.

These will be given away on July 1st to customers who purchase goods of us on or after March 15, 1902. For the purpose of distributing these goods to those entitled to receive them we will, commencing March 15th, present a numbered certificate of purchase to each purchaser of one dollar's worth of goods at our store. This will be in addition to the usual 5 per cent off for cash.

These desirable gifts are now on exhibition in our large front windows. They will be distributed fairly among our customers, and in accordance with law.

**W. W. Dimond & Co.**  
LIMITED.  
55-57 King Street, Honolulu.

## KOMEL

at 30c the Dozen

Pure, delicious, non-alcoholic drink made from the juice of the California Grape Fruit. Try it once and you will always call for it.

Telephone Main 71.

## Consolidated Soda Works Company, Ltd

### The Oregonian.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—The American-Hawaiian Company's steamer Oregonian, Captain Carty, arrived yesterday, sixty-one days from New York, fifty-three days from St. Lucia, and twenty-two days from Coronel. The steamer brings a cargo of over 7,000 tons of general freight for the Coast and Honolulu. The trip was reported to have been uneventful, but rough weather marked the latter end of the passage.

## Celebrated Bengali Razors at \$1.50

We have found and perhaps you have also the price does not make a good razor. Sometimes the one we pay most for proves the least serviceable. The large sale and constant call proves the popularity of the Bengali and the fact that the majority of Honolulu barbers use them, is a strong item.

We recommend these to the man who wants a really good razor at a low price.

Honed and set ready for use and we have Straps, Brushes, Hones, etc., to go with it.

**E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.**  
Ehlers' Block, Fort Street.

## Chairs FOR THE Dining Room

It's a pleasure to look at our handsome stock of dining room furniture. We have some elegant chairs, finished in either oak or mahogany, which we sell singly. If you need a whole outfit our assortment of

## Dining Tables

is most complete. We have the chairs above mentioned to match our tables, and have the tables also in oak or mahogany, as you prefer. Our

## Side Boards

will match the other furniture and we can fit up the room completely and tastily.

## Don't Forget

that our upholstering department is the finest equipped in town. We have just received in this department a large stock of

## ODORLESS FEATHERS AND DOWN

for pillows, etc.

## J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS  
Corner King and Bethel Sts.

## Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agts.

### AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London, Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Williams of Madgeburg General Insurance Company, Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

### CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.

## NEW YORK LINE

Ship I. F. Chapman  
SAILING FROM  
NEW YORK TO HONOLULU  
April 1, 1902.

For freight rates apply to  
**CHAS. BREWER & CO.,**  
27 Kilby St., Boston.

**C. BREWER & CO., LTD.**  
Honolulu.

There will be a social in the parlors of Central Union Church this evening, given by the ladies of the congregation. The social begins at 8 o'clock.



## CARE OF THE POOR

### Report at Meeting of Associated Charities.

Month by month the value to the community of the Associated Charities is becoming more and more recognized by the charitable inclined residents, who now answer appeals made to them for aid by referring people to the manager of that institution. This fact was brought out at the regular monthly meeting held yesterday afternoon in the office of Mrs. Berger, the manager. Especially is this true of the foreigners who have been brought here at great expense to the planters. Mrs. Berger treats all applicants who have been brought to Hawaii to work on the plantations in the light that if the Associated Charities assists them here, the burden again falls upon the planters, for many of these are amongst the prominent supporters of the institution. This being the case, such applicants are told to return to the plantations, most of them being able-bodied men and not fit objects of charity.

Yesterday's meeting was attended by Mrs. Berger, Mrs. J. M. Whitney, the secretary, Theodore Richards, Rev. A. J. Soares, Mrs. H. C. Brown, H. C. Brown, Mrs. J. B. Atherton, Miss N. Toyoda, Miss Marques and F. Francis. Governor Dole and Rev. Alexander Mackintosh were unable to be present and George Carter is absent on the mainland. Mrs. Berger presented her report, covering the months of January, February and of March up to and including yesterday. The report was as follows:

Since our last meeting, in January, there have been 41 new applications for relief, 18 applying for work, 6 for entrance to the Queen's Hospital, and 23 for other relief. There have been 288 office interviews, and we have received a working fund amounting to \$175. Of the 41 applicants, 8 were family cases, 6 were applications from single women, and 27 from single men, who were nearly all strangers in the city. Five being sick were sent to the Queen's Hospital; some were given meals or clothing; others were advised to go to the plantations or leave the country. Some very intelligent and capable men apply for work. They leave the States with the impression that good positions and fair wages await them here, and feeling to find either, with their money soon exhausted, they are to be pitied. These 41 applications really represent 85 people.

By nationality, 9 were American, 19 British, 3 Germans, 3 Scandinavians, 1 Spaniard, 5 Portuguese, 1 Porto Rican, 2 Hawaiians, 1 American negro, 1 Italian, and 5 Chinese.

They ask for money, rent, food, furniture, clothing, fuel, tools, medicines, hospital treatment, meals and work. I have given out 100 meal tickets since January. We constantly receive bundles of good clothing which we quickly distribute; also, quantities of excellent reading matter, some of the latter going to private homes, and some to hospitals and reading rooms.

The Kona orphanage is a great boon to the poor children of this community. Letters coming from the nine children recently sent to this excellent institution show them to be a happy, grateful, comfortable and healthy lot. Since the majority of the inmates are from Honolulu, the benevolent people of this city will doubtless feel willing to do their part in assisting in maintaining the orphanage. No child whom we have recommended has been refused admittance, and we are now considering four more cases.

Altogether, the work of the Associated Charities and the results are encouraging. We have some very distressing cases, but the promptness with which the majority of the affiliated societies respond to appeals for help, makes the work of caring for the poor comparatively easy. I believe that no case of destitution need continue in this city if the facts are known.

Idlers and tramps are given short rations, and are advised to move on. The case of two Italians who had applied to Theodore Richards for relief was presented to the meeting. Mr. Richards stated that one had asked to be given work on a steamer that he might go back to the mainland. He had been unable to find employment. Mrs. Berger stated, however, that this was one of the Italians who had been brought at great cost to the planters and given work at Spreckelsville. After working there for about 30 days he came to Honolulu, throwing himself on the charity of the community.

Mr. Richards then asked permission to speak upon a case which he said he had investigated fully, in which he believed that the individual in question had not been given a fair show, but had been grossly misrepresented. He referred to "Col." Lake, now in Oahu prison serving out a sentence for gross cheat. While not a matter for the Associated Charities to properly consider, yet he desired to present the result of his investigations, inasmuch as Mrs. Lake was being looked after by Mrs. Berger, the former being in destitute circumstances. Mr. Richards said the community was kindly hearted and it was not often that its good will was ill treated. He had looked through the "Colonel's" papers and found that he had been commissioned during the Spanish war to raise a regiment. He also came across recommendations from known men on the mainland, one being a United States Senator. He said that "Col." Lake had been sent to prison on the supposition that he had committed a fraud, and he was now working out a fine of \$50 at the rate of 50 cents a day, which was equal to 100 days' imprisonment. When the man's case first came up much had been said connecting him with fraud here and fraud there, and he thought there must be considerable fire, but he had run most of the statements down and considered the man had been misrepresented throughout. He thought Lake was

## COL. FITCH FAVORS DOLE AND THE SUPREME COURT

If I were seated in front of President Roosevelt and he should ask me what to do in the event of a vacancy in the governorship of Hawaii, I would be compelled to answer with the reply of the Chicago hotel clerk, "Damned!" Col. Fitch is nothing if not emphatic, and from his experience before coming to Hawaii, is better qualified to discuss a Territorial question than perhaps any other man in the islands today. After giving expression to the above characteristic sentence he continued:

"I feel that it would be a grave error for the President to make a change either in the governorship or the Supreme Court. Gov. Dole is a man of culture, of refined taste and of great ability. Of his personal integrity I know there can be no two opinions. Should he be removed, I believe it would be impossible for the President to secure a successor who would have the support of any other than himself and the men he appoints to office. Certainly no other man can be found who would have the confidence of so great a portion of the responsible men of the community as does Gov. Dole.

"I have lived in Territories so long, been cognizant of the abuses in the judiciary, that it is a relief to find it possible to practice before a Supreme Court where the integrity of the bench cannot be assailed. I have known the corruptibility of the bench in several Territories and I believe it would be a misfortune if any one of the justices here should be removed.

"I say this recognizing the habit of mind of the men who compose the executive and judicial branches of which I speak. They have been educated under a paternal form of government, a monarchy, and this has given them a feeling toward the people which is unusual, and not in accordance with American practices. They have been accustomed to taking care of the people. In fact, in the former days when a citizen wanted anything he went to an officer of the government. This could have no other effect than to give the officials a feeling of responsibility for the people of the country. From

at present really serving out a sentence for debt, which he considered was an obsolete law and a custom descended from mediaeval days. Mr. Richards said he was able to raise the money to get Lake out of prison, and said he was inclined to do so at once and give the man a chance.

The Associated Charities took no official cognizance of the matter.

## WHO WILL GO TO WASHINGTON?

In view of the illness of Judge Humphreys, and the fact that the third judge of the First Circuit has not completed a full term, the report became current yesterday afternoon that Judge George D. Gear would leave in the Alameda for a visit to the mainland. Despite a specific denial by the Judge, there are many persons who firmly believe that it is the intention of the second judge to make the trip.

Judge Gear jokingly made the remark yesterday that he was going, but last night at the Hawaiian Hotel said definitely and categorically that he would not go on to Washington, that he did not want to go to the capital just now, and that he had been joking with friends if he made the statement. Emil Ney, a bailiff of Judge Gear, said yesterday in the hearing of several Judiciary building men, that he had packed Judge Gear's trunks and that there could be no doubt of the trip.

It was alleged at the Judiciary building yesterday that after the hearing of the Smith case appeal in the chambers of Justice Frear on Saturday, the three judges met and decided that the appeal was to be made to the Attorney General to uphold the Circuit Court in its effort to command respect and that to give the matter weight this appeal should go into the hands of the Attorney General, through one of the men on the bench.

Denials of the purpose of making a journey to the capital came in bunches yesterday, among those who entered such disclaimers being Col. Parker and George Davis, who had been placed on Col. Parker's staff by the men about the building. There are said to be a number of people who are anxious to make the trip, but they may not find the times propitious.

## COURT NOTES.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

A writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge Estee yesterday for the production of the body of Leong Sai in the United States Court tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Marshal Hendry served the writ upon Collector Stackable at noon. The petitioner alleges that he was born in Maunaloa valley, October 21st, 1882, and that he is a resident of Honolulu.

His father, Leong Chun, is dead, and Wong See, his mother, now resides in Lam Long, Province of Canton, China. On July 22, 1901, Leong Sai departed for Hongkong, returning here January 19th, 1902, on the China. Permission to land was refused by Collector Stackable, and the Chinese has been detained at the quarantine station up to the present time, the collector threatening to deport him on the spot. Petitioner says his residence is at the Hawaiian Annex, and alleges he is illegally restrained of his liberty.

HAMANO APPEAL SUBMITTED.

The appeal of H. Hamano was again before Judge Estee yesterday morning, and an attempt was made by Colonel Fitch to have the hearing resume its former status, as regards the taking of evidence. This the court refused to do, and the question of the right of the

this spring the various trusts, as the spendthrift trust, to which I have given some attention. In the other parts of the country if a "Champion" Charley said his mine and began to paint the town, no one took any notice of him, but let him go his road.

"Long service under such conditions has perhaps given a bias of mind. Governor Dole was primarily the man of the hour when his services were needed, and his strong personality and his force kept the government together. It can be understood readily that there is in the men who are descended from the missionary fathers a strong will, a stubborn devotion to their cause. The first comers were men from New England, men who as Ben Butler said, came to the New World to worship God as they thought right, and to make every other man worship as they thought right. They were not given to brook opposition or to consider any other viewpoint. Like Charles Sumner, when a friend asked him to look at the other side of a question, and he responded, 'But there is no other side,' the men with strong Puritan ancestry and inheritance are of necessity men of forceful habit of mind.

"Take the differences with the legislature. Those would have resulted with any man of strong will in the governorship. The executive was self-reliant and brave and stood his ground all through with an eye to the protection of the interests of the community as he saw them. The result may be that there will be elected this fall another opposition legislature, and it will take strong men to carry through the work which must be done to insure the future of the Territory. But I do not wish to talk politics for that always reminds me of Mooney's History of Ireland. Mooney was an Irishman who had hard luck in San Francisco and so returned to Ireland. He was a character himself, and after his return to his native land he wrote its history in characteristic style. For instance, he would devote a chapter to each topic which he thought worthy of discussion. One chapter was headed 'Snakes,' and the entire chapter was comprised in these words: 'There are no snakes in Ireland.'

The Supreme Court reversed the Circuit Court in the case of J. M. Vivas vs. Mele Akoni yesterday. The suit was for an attorney's fee of \$30 and the Circuit Court refused to set aside a judgment obtained by default in the District Court. In the opinion, written by Justice Perry, this is held to be an abuse of discretion.

In the case of Kau Ting Kee vs. Yim Yau the Circuit Court sustained in its refusal to permit the substitution of a concern which had been out of existence for sixteen years for defendant. The court in the syllabus held:

"While the statute permits amendments to pleadings in any matter of mere form or by adding or striking out the name of any party, or by correcting a mistake in the name of a party, it is not error to refuse leave to amend a declaration by inserting the name of one or more persons in place of that of a sole party defendant, the effect of such an amendment if granted, being a charge or substitution of parties defendant."

Both opinions were unanimous, and were written by Associate Justice Perry.

IN CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Humphreys held a brief session of court yesterday afternoon, though not entirely recovered from his recent illness. Judge Gear and Judge Robinson both heard probate matters.

M'BRYDE BONDS AGAIN.

An order was made by Judge Humphreys yesterday approving the accounts of the master, E. M. Watson, in the guardianship of George H. Brown and Francis Hyde II Brown. The guardian is allowed an increase from \$50 per month to \$100 per month each for the maintenance and education of the minors.

The investment of \$1080 in two McBryde Sugar Company bonds "is neither approved nor disapproved, but the same is taken under advisement."

COURT NOTES.

The bill of exceptions has been allowed in the Kahilina divorce case. The appeal is by the libellee from the court's decision rescinding the order allowing \$1000 alimony to the wife of Senator Kahilina.

Frank S. Dodge has been appointed guardian of the Dodge minors.

A. S. Cleghorn has filed a motion for order to show cause directed to W. R. Castle for refusing to turn over certain land of the estate of Antonio Phillip.

J. D. McVeigh and M. C. Amana were sworn as deputy assessors yesterday. In the case of C. A. Long vs. H. Armitage et al., motion for default and judgment have been made by H. Armitage, W. Lucas and W. H. Cornwell.

HAVING A RUN ON CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

Between the hours of 11 o'clock a.m. and closing time at night on January 25, 1901, A. F. Clark, druggist, Glade Springs, Va., U. S. A., sold twelve bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says, "I never handled a medicine that sold better or gave better satisfaction to my customers." This remedy has been in general use in Virginia for many years, and the people there are well acquainted with its excellent qualities. Many of them have testified to the remarkable cures which it has effected. When you need a good, reliable medicine for a cough or cold, or attack of grip, use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and you are certain to be more than pleased with the quick cure which it affords. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Dr. Charles B. Cooper, Exalted Ruler of the Elks, departed on the Kinai for Hilo to take part in the organization of the Rainy City herd.

## REPAIRING THE ROADS

### Supt. Boyd Gets a Report From Gere.

Supt. Boyd has received from Engineer Gere a report upon the damage done by the recent heavy storms in the Honolulu district, Hawaii. Plans for the repair of the damage have been made, and Gere estimates the total cost at about \$12,000. The necessary material for the work will be forwarded by the Public Works Department immediately.

Engineer Gere's summary of the damage and the cost of the improvements is as follows:

1. Neinei Gulch—Completely washed out; temporary crossing made, which will answer as long as it does not rain. A new sixty foot bridge is recommended to cost about \$500.

2. Branch of Neinei on Honoukua Landing road; old bridge is partly standing. New abutment and bridge are required. Will cost about \$150.

3. Ahuau Gulch—East end is all right; west end and portion of retaining wall washed out. The cost of bridge and new wall is estimated at \$1800.

4. Neinei Gulch crossing mauka of railroad bridge—Old bridge washed out, temporarily repaired by the plantation men. New bridge and abutments are recommended, to cost \$700.

5. Paauhau Gulch—Gulch is cleaned out, but west side still standing. It will have to come down. New stone work and retaining wall will cost \$2100.

6. Lyman Gulch—Washed out 18 feet deep and 30 feet wide, temporary crossing is being erected by the plantation men. Repairs estimated at \$900.

7. Kalapa Gulch—East abutment washed completely away. The road board was authorized to build a new wall and oridge at a total cost of \$1600. The bridge is to be built in Honolulu and shipped to "Kalapa Gulch."

8. Naikaululu Gulch—Gulch washed out, no temporary crossing practicable. Bridge and abutments will cost \$550. The road board was authorized to do the work, and the bridge will be shipped from Honolulu immediately.

9. Ophihala Gulch—Arch culvert washed out; new abutment and bridge authorized to cost \$800.

Concluding, Mr. Gere writes: "Our progress has been slow on account of several long detours made necessary by washouts. The damage to the two plantations I have seen is considerable. The manager of Paauhau has made no estimate, but says it will go into thousands. Mr. Lidgate says \$5000 will not put him straight. They lost one of their big bridges and two wagon bridges. Boulders weighing tons have been rolled out on to the flats below. Any tree anywhere near the bottom of gulches has been worn and torn by the boulders till they look ready to die."

## IMPROVEMENTS ARE BEING MADE

(From Thursday's daily.)

The government washhouses at Iwilei were again condemned by the Board of Health at yesterday's meeting. The report of the special committee, composed of W. L. Moore and F. C. Smith, severely criticized the care and construction of the place, but warmly commended the improvements now being made there. The committee reported: "We find the premises as a whole in an insanitary condition, largely owing to location, construction and imperfect drainage. The drying ground has been partially floored with boards, rather irregularly laid, which being but a few inches above the ground, keep that part of the premises damp with decaying refuse and affords

a pathway for rats and vermin. We do not advise the spending of any considerable sum of money in two such insanitary premises, as we do not believe they can be put to good use, but advise having in their stead of construction. Repairs which will materially improve conditions are, under way; they are these: The space which intervened between the raised wooden floor and the cement one, on which the washing proper is done, is being filled with cement, and will compel all waste water to flow into the drain and out to the sea. A square galvanized iron is being placed beneath the copper boilers, and will protect the floor in their vicinity. The walls are being covered up to a height of six feet with a coat of paint, and above this and including the ceiling, with a whitewash. Externally the buildings are being whitewashed and the windows repaired.

"A sluggish ditch on the town side to be filled in and a driveway with a width of twenty-three feet is contemplated. On the Ewa side there is being constructed a drain, and the surplus soil is being removed so that the drainage is away from the building. "We would recommend that all the flooring be immediately removed from the drying ground, which consists of a coral foundation of four feet, which is so little above the tide-water that the soil is pretty well flushed every twenty-four hours. We are promised that as soon as the boards shall be removed all depressions will be filled, so that there shall be no standing water on the tract.

"We are of the opinion that aside from keeping the premises clean by frequent applications of the paint and whitewash, and care as to the disposal of waste, the above is practically all that can be done with the present equipment.

"When we consider the conditions insisted on at the establishment of the Sanitary Laundry, as to drainage, buildings, etc., it seems not out of order to recommend a like condition in an establishment rented by the government for like purposes, and in which the greater part of the washing of the city is done, and which brings in a rental of nearly \$8,000 annually."

## WHAT HONOLULU PEOPLE

Say About Doan's Backache Kidney Pills is Good Proof for Honolulu People.

When we see it ourselves—When our own ears hear it—When our own neighbors tell it—When our friends endorse it—No better evidence can be had. It's not what people say in America or distant mutterings from Australia.

But, it's Honolulu talk by Honolulu people. There is no proof like home proof. Can you believe your neighbors? Read this statement made by a citizen:

Mrs. Grace Dodd of 524 Young street this city, informs us: "My suffering were of a complicated nature; I had enlargement of the liver according to the doctors' diagnosis, and beside this was troubled with severe pains in the right side, and a lame back. I had these backache pains for two years, and so severe were they at times that they prevented me from sleeping. All the medicines I tried were of no avail until I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and used them. The benefit obtained was wonderful; the backache was entirely relieved and cannot be too grateful for this since now enjoy good sleep—one of the chief of Nature's blessings."

It is important to get the same medicine which helped Mrs. Dodd DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. Therefore ask for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and druggists at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price to the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Testa's Gem of Thought.

Agony upon agony is being heaped up and put on by certain parties in our midst, which is deemed very agonizing to some of some and by some other parties. It is earnestly hoped that some "let-up" should be made by those complaining of being agonized by others beyond compare.—Independent.

## Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WHOLE-FACED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Bores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. Cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Hones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

## THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, its sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

## CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famous Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

## INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds .... £2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital ..... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd. HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.  
The Wailua Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Co.  
The Wailua Sugar Mill Co.  
The Fulton Iron Works, S. Louis Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pump, Weston's Centrifugals.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

## ARRIVAL OF THE "CORONADO"

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

"Diamond Head" Brand Gasoline

DISTILLATE IN DRUMS

Special Sale for two weeks of

GARDEN HOSE

Our Hose is of the best quality and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

New and Staple Goods Just Received

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Fort, Bethel and Merchant Sts., Honolulu.

Have you seen our Rat Traps?











# WILL DRIVE OFF BUYERS

## Attorneys Who Do Not Agree With Humphreys.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

**B**ONDHOLDERS of the Kona plantation will meet today, if all can get together, for the consideration, not only of the recent letter of the directors of the corporation, but as well to take up the status of their security in the light of the order of sale signed by Judge Humphreys. In the opinion of some of the leading attorneys of the city the order of sale is not really one for the furtherance of the disposition of the estate, but to prevent any sale, owing to the fact that under the provisions of the order few men of money would care to purchase a lawsuit, and that this would be the direct result of the sale under the conditions.

Owing to the illness of S. M. Damon, there has been no meeting of the bondholders, although they were expected to get together Monday. The urgency of the case has appealed to all those interested, and there is a chance that the meeting will take a wider form than a mere consideration of details, and that members of the board of the corporation will be asked to be present at the meeting of the bankers and attorneys. This is the more probable owing to the fact that the recent letters from the plantation contain information which is of great value in any consideration of the matter. While there have been made statements that the laborers would resist any attempt to take off the cane until there had been a full payment of back advances, letters from M. F. Scott and others are to the effect that the Japanese were to meet with the leading white men, to consider what is to be done to help the plantation. Mr. Scott has taken 100 of the Japanese into his coffee plantation for the purpose of keeping them about that they may be ready for work if the mill is to be started.

The letters of Manager Cowan, too, say nothing of the possibility of the laborers making any trouble, but on the other hand, he reports that the mechanics have continued in the work of fitting up the mill, despite the discharge order of the receiver, and the declaration that there would be no money to pay them.

One of the leading attorneys of the city, who has been consulted in the matter of bonds, said last evening that he could not understand the order of Judge Humphreys. He continued: "It is impossible to conceive that the court should order that a mortgage be brought into court and cancelled, and the money put into the hands of the court for distribution. The mortgage is a primary lien on the property, and if there is any sale it must be subject to the bonds. In fact, if the sale is had and the proceeds are not more than sufficient to pay the bonds, I believe the receiver will have to whistle for his fees and commissions. I cannot see how any court by a scratch of a pen may confiscate the money of a bondholder. If that was the law of the land you could not sell an Hawaiian bond for 10 cents on the dollar. Even the suggestion that a court wants to make such a ruling may have the effect upon our securities. Then, too, we have a statute defining the rights of a mechanics' lien. I do not believe the court can repeal that law by any order. I do not think there is any value to the order, and it does not in any way affect my opinion of the worth of the bonds."

Another attorney of standing here and in the States as well, said that he had never heard of such a ruling. He said the only debts which were considered to have a priority, in his practice, were those incurred by a receiver in the protection of the security of the bondholders. These were wide, even in the case of a railroad, it being held by a Missouri judge that a claim for damages, resulting from the operation of the line by the receiver, ranked before the bonds, but that a general lien, such as was to be considered after the bonds had been paid. He said that he could not remember any parallel for the order of the first judge of the First Circuit, and that there must be some mistake in the matter.

Receiver Wundenberg said yesterday that the order was meant only to clear away all mortgages and liens so that in the event of a sale he could, under the order, give a clear and sufficient title to the estate to the purchaser. He said there must be recognized the priority of all receiver's claims, and that in the event of a sale for a sum less than the amount of the bonds, the mortgage would have to be cancelled and the property cleared.

The order of the court that all the moneys resulting from the sale after the payment of the charges of the receiver, should be paid into the court for distribution, has aroused much discussion of the right of the court to assume to direct any distribution of such funds when there is in existence a first mortgage bond.

A new feature may be injected into the entire discussion of the case later. An attorney said yesterday that he thought there might be even yet an attack made upon the legality of the receivership. The point he made, and which he discussed only generally, was that the proceedings being in equity, and the complainants having claim only on the sugar under a contract, the fact that there is no sugar may be brought up to invalidate the entire receivership proceedings. Should this be done there would be a throwing out of the matter, and perhaps the result would be that the receiver would lose all that he advanced, as the setting aside of the proceedings would leave the officer of the court without any leg on which to stand in the making of expenditures.

### CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

Mr. C. B. Wingfield, of Fair Play, Mo., U. S. A., who suffered from chronic dysentery for thirty-five years, says Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy did him more good than any other medicine he had ever used. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

President Loubet of France is to visit the Russian Czar.

# THE NEW HACKFELD BUILDING



THE MAIN ENTRANCE



MERCHANDISE ENTRANCE.

The public will be received at the New Hackfeld building on Friday, the 21st from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., and from 7:30 P. M. to 9 P. M. Ladies are especially included, the evening being a good time for them to come.

**T**HE mercantile and shipping firm of H. Hackfeld & Co., Limited, which was founded in Honolulu by Captain Henry Hackfeld in the year 1849, have recently completed the erection of their new and substantially elegant three-story and basement structure, located on the principal thoroughfare of the city, Fort street, having a frontage of two hundred and nine feet thereon, comprising the whole block between Queen and Halekaula streets, and fronting one hundred and twelve and one hundred and two feet respectively on the two latter streets. These three facades are of solid native blue stone, of particularly fine quality and even color, and this building is the first instance wherein the native stone has been worked up to its possibilities by skilled carvers, the result proving it equal to the best building stone quarried on the mainland. There are some very large stones embodied in the fronts, notably the one from which the pediment over the Fort street entrance was hewn, it being sixteen feet long and three feet high, weighing seven tons. All of the stone is of basalt formation and was taken from the quarries of Fred Harrison, the contractor for the building. There have been from 80 to 100 men almost constantly employed for more than two years, work having been commenced in November, 1899, quarrying and dressing stone and in the construction and finishing of the building, thus distributing a large sum of money amongst the working population of Honolulu.

The style of architecture is Italian Renaissance, subordinated to modern requirements, architectural prominence being given to the entrances at each street corner, as well as in the center of the Fort street facade. In addition to these is a private entrance to the Consular rooms opening off Queen street. These entrances are flanked by massive fluted columns with moulded bases and carved caps supporting ornately carved pediments and entablatures, and the circular corner on the intersection of Fort and Queen streets is surmounted by a copper dome of stately proportions.

All entrance vestibules are richly wainscoted in marble, with marble mosaic floors intricately inlaid, the ceilings being executed in San Domingo mahogany deeply caloused and moulded, and the doors and sidelight frames are in the same wood elaborately carved. All openings in the street fronts are glazed with polished plate glass. The same seems to have been attained in the treatment of the Public Office lobby, which is a domed rotunda 36 feet in diameter, with walls, pilasters and columns of polished, St. Beauseant marble, the counters being of the same material, surmounted with solid bronze grilles and wicket enclosures of design and material unexcelled by the finest banking equipment to be seen in New York. The domed ceiling of this lobby is frescoed in design and color scheme harmonizing with the rich fittings before mentioned, the Corinthian capitals and the enriched cornices being in bronze.

Opening on this Public Office lobby and extending easterly therefrom lies the north wing of the building, containing on the first floor the principal clerical and cashier department with burglar proof money vault with time lock and crane device, and three large fireproof book vaults furnished by the Diebold Safe & Lock Company, the steamship offices for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, Toyo Kisen Kaisha Steamship Company, and the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company lines, and the special offices devoted entirely to the German Consulate. These latter apartments are detached from the business offices of the firm, and have their separate entrance from Queen street, and comprise a spacious suite of rooms paneled in antique oak, with frescoed walls and ceilings.

From the Public Office lobby in a southerly direction extends the corridor eight feet wide with marble mosaic floor flanked on each side with oak paneled wainscoting, and communicating with the passenger elevator and main staircase at the intersection with the vestibule of the Fort street entrance. Facing the corridor on the west is the oak and bronze counter front of an additional bookkeeping department, with vaults and private offices for the heads of various departments of the mercantile branch, while on the opposite side are the quarters of the general manager of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company. To the south of the Fort street vestibule through a huge plate glass front may be seen the show room of the grocery department, occupying the whole width of this portion of the building.

The first floor of the south wing is

devoted to the crockery and hardware department and the shipping room for sale floors intricately inlaid, the ceilings being executed in San Domingo mahogany deeply caloused and moulded, and the doors and sidelight frames are in the same wood elaborately carved. All openings in the street fronts are glazed with polished plate glass. The same seems to have been attained in the treatment of the Public Office lobby, which is a domed rotunda 36 feet in diameter, with walls, pilasters and columns of polished, St. Beauseant marble, the counters being of the same material, surmounted with solid bronze grilles and wicket enclosures of design and material unexcelled by the finest banking equipment to be seen in New York. The domed ceiling of this lobby is frescoed in design and color scheme harmonizing with the rich fittings before mentioned, the Corinthian capitals and the enriched cornices being in bronze.

In the construction of this edifice great precautions have been taken to make it practically fireproof. The floors are supported on fireproof iron columns and steel beams, and wherever wood construction has been used, it has had all hollow spaces filled with mineral wool and overlaid with asbestos fabric, and all plastering is done on expanded iron lathing, completely preventing the passage of fire. The staircases are of cast and wrought ornamental iron with slate treads. The whole area covered by the structure is divided into three approximately equal areas by two interior brick walls extending from the basement up through the roof. The openings through these walls are equipped with fireproof steel overhead rolling shutters closing down on cement thresholds, thus entirely disconnecting each section of the building at will, and all window openings in the rear walls are likewise provided with these modern and easily operated shutters. The interior of the building on each story is provided with patent automatic hose reels of the latest pattern, and the rear of the building equipped with fire escapes and four inch stand pipes with flammable hose connections on each story and roof.

The entire building, both in construction, design and adornment, evidences great architectural ability on the part of the designer, as well as a thorough understanding and acquaintance with modern requirements and possibilities in thorough building construction and planning.

The plumbing, both in finish and sanitary efficiency, is the best that human ingenuity has so far evolved, and the electrical installation for the three elevators and lighting is of the Armored Conduit system, eliminating all possibility of fire from that source, and permitting the removal and replacing of wires at any point without tearing out constructional work.

Situated on the second floor, and facing the passenger elevator from the Fort street entrance, is the large and richly decorated apartment to be used by the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu.

# THE BOARD OF HEALTH

## Plague and Small-pox in the Orient.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The first meeting of the Board of Health for three weeks was held yesterday afternoon. There were present, President Sloggett, E. A. Mott-Smith, J. P. Dole, W. L. Moore, F. C. Smith, Executive Officer Pratt and Secretary Charlcock.

A lengthy report on condemned ponds about Honolulu was not read, but will be presented at the next meeting, and each member furnished with a copy.

J. A. Macdonald appeared before the board with a request that the president be asked to approve the bills for mail furnished prior to the appointment of the present members on the Board of Health, and for which an appropriation had been made by the Legislature. The request was complied with.

Dr. Cleveland reported making 228 examinations of pupils, of which three had been rejected.

Dr. Thompson, government physician at Kau, Hawaii, was granted a three months' leave of absence at his request, and Dr. McClellan was appointed as substitute during his absence.

Mr. Holland again inquired regarding compensation for post-mortem made at the request of the authorities, and for which he had been refused extra pay. He asked the board to define what his duties were. It was decided that except in extraordinary cases the government physicians are required to do all work demanded by any department of the government, for the salary they regularly receive.

Sheriff Andrews, of Hawaii, sent a letter endorsing the proposed fish market at Hilo, but under certain restrictions. He deemed it advisable that regulations be adopted permitting the sale of fish only to regular fishermen, and not to the general public. Dr. Moore did not favor the restriction, as it would only add another expense to the cost of fish to the public. The matter went over to the next meeting, until further information can be obtained from Hilo.

Dr. Cofer reported for the period ending February 15th, health conditions at the various seaports: Hongkong, no cases of plague; 1 case of smallpox; Shanghai, 3 cases of smallpox and 4 deaths; Brisbane, 8 cases of plague, 3 deaths, and at Sydney, 24 cases of plague and 9 deaths.

Food Commissioner Shorey reported having made analyses of 14 samples of milk during the month of February. Those below standard were as follows:

	Total Butter solids, fat.
E. Martins	10.4 2.5
P. Martins	9.8 2.3
M. Abreu	11.3 3.0
M. Abreu	11.2 3.0
V. Souza	11.2 3.0
V. Souza	11.0 2.9
Nelantani	11.2 2.9
Gomes, for Manoel Rand	11.2 2.9
Pujika	11.1 2.5
B. Noy, for A. Lophis	10.6 2.0
E. Markle	11.4 2.4
S. Nobriga	10.7 3.4

A number of food samples were collected during the month, but the examination of them was not completed. Twelve samples for other departments of the government were examined and reported on during the month.

Plumbing Inspector Keen reported as follows:

I beg leave to report the following as the plumbing work of this office for the semi-monthly period ending March 15, 1902:

Number of plans filed, 24.  
Number of permits issued, 24.  
Number of inspections made, 105.  
Number of final certificates issued, 34.

Number of sewer connections made, 10.  
Dr. Goodhue reported the resignation of the agent for the Board of Health at Eleale, Kauai, and recommended W. J. Goodhue for the vacancy. The appointment was made.

The sanitary inspector at Hilo reported a total of 480 inspections during February.

Dr. Pratt reported upon the results of his recent tour of investigation on Maui, showing that in some of the districts the sanitary conditions were far from satisfactory. At Wailuku and Kula he made a house to house inspection, and recommended many changes. Three shacks in Wailuku were found to be in an unsanitary condition, and the executive officer recommended that they be condemned. He spoke also of a suggestion made by Dr. McConkey that the aid and cooperation of the school teachers should be requested, as they were better acquainted with the conditions in the homes of the students. They are to be asked, also, to assist in obtaining vital statistics.

The conditions at Kihel were reported to be good, and the sanitary arrangements perfect. The camp at Olowe was found to be in an unsanitary condition, and improvements are needed, or it is recommended that the camp be abolished. The matter will be taken up with the company, and Dr. Pratt and E. A. Mott-Smith were appointed on a committee to see the local agents.

Upon motion of Attorney General Dole a committee was appointed to draw up resolutions upon the death of William Auld. President Sloggett appointed Mr. Dole and E. A. Mott-Smith as a committee to draw up the proper resolutions, and to report at the next meeting of the board.

The well lighted basement being mainly devoted to storage of merchandise. The excellent arrangement of the building, with its ample elevator service, comprising two large electric freight and one passenger elevator installed by the Otis Elevator Company, will effect a great saving in the handling of goods, and the well lighted display rooms, aside from the magnificence of the first story administrative department, makes it well impossible to name a mercantile firm in the United States so well housed.

# A BREATHING SPELL.

If the Consumptive could only keep from getting worse it would be some encouragement.

Scott's Emulsion at least gives tired nature a breathing spell from the exhausting conflict with disease.

Rich nourishment, strength to repair bodily waste, new life for the lung, these are what Scott's Emulsion brings.

Often it enables nature to gather force enough to throw off the disease altogether.

Scott's Emulsion is valuable at the beginning. Then is when cure is most certain.

But in any stage of the disease Scott's Emulsion counteracts the work of destruction and reinforces nature.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT &amp; BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** by virtue of a power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated the 18th day of June, 1901, made by B. C. Horner, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, to Kenahu Brenig (widow), and of record in liber 220, on pages 363 and 364, the said Kenahu Brenig intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to wit, the non-payment of the interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described, will be sold at public auction at the auction room of Will E. Fisher, on the corner of Merchant and Alakea streets, in Honolulu aforesaid, on Saturday, the 23d day of March, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

The property covered by said mortgage are those certain lots situate at Kapahulu, Waikiki, Oahu, and more particularly known and designated as lots Nos. 11, 13 and 14, block No. 35, upon a map or diagram of the Kaimuki tract, duly recorded in the Registry of Conveyances, Oahu, in liber 178, on folio 294, containing an area of 45,000 square feet, more or less.

Terms—Cash, United States gold coin. Deeds at the expense of purchaser. Dated Honolulu, February 15, 1902.

KENAHU BRENIG.  
For further particulars, inquire of Cecil Brown.  
2361—Feb. 28; March 7, 14, 21.

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** by virtue of a power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated the 23d day of February, 1901, made by William Henry and Kaipo (w.), his wife, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, to Charles Nottley Sr., and of record in liber 221, on pages 39 to 41, the said Charles Nottley Sr. intends to foreclose said mortgage for breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to wit, the non-payment of the interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described, will be sold at public auction at the auction room of Will E. Fisher, on the corner of Merchant and Alakea streets, in Honolulu aforesaid, on Saturday, the 23d day of March, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

The property covered by said mortgage is all that certain piece or parcel of land situate on a lane running off the northeast side of Vineyard street, at Kaula, in said Honolulu, and bounded and described as follows: E. corner of said lane, to the Kihel Hike, a kela he 149 5-12 Kap. ma ke kahi Hema ma o ka Kamakau aina a e holo ana Hema 57 30 Kom. 108 Kap. ma ka Ma-lauwala.

Ak. 57 Kom. 55 Kap. ma Kamakela. Ak. 50 30 Hik. 136 Kap. ma Kamakela.

Hem. 37 Hik. 91 Kap. a hiki i kahi i hoomaka'i. He 24-1-12 Kap. a hiki i kahi i hoomaka'i. Being a portion of apana 1 of Royal Patent 2101, Land Commission Award 794, to Nalhe, and the same premises that were conveyed to said mortgagors by the members of the board of trustees of the Protestant Church of Kaula, Kapili by deed dated April 27, 1893, of record in liber 155, folios 69-60.

Terms—Cash, United States gold coin. Deeds at the expense of purchaser. Dated Honolulu, February 13, 1902.

CHARLES NOTTLEY SR.  
For further particulars, inquire of Cecil Brown.  
2361—Feb. 28; March 7, 14, 21.

## Will Vote on Canal Route.

**WASHINGTON, March 12.**—The Senate Committee on the Isthmian Canal today decided by a vote of seven to four to report the Hepburn bill providing for the construction of an isthmian canal via the Nicaragua route. The action of the committee was taken at a called meeting held during the afternoon, and came after a brief report by Senator Morgan, chairman of the committee, detailing the results of a conference with Secretary Hay as to the status of diplomatic negotiations with the Central American republics concerning the canal.

Secretary Hay states that the Colombian government has made no overtures for the sale of the proposed canal route, but that negotiations had been practically completed with Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Senator Hanna opposed action, stating that Colombia may have been prevented in some way from making the proper overtures.

Madame Geneva Johnston-Bishop, the singer, accompanied by Miss Landegren, departed yesterday after a stay of three weeks in Honolulu. Both were the recipients of beautiful leis, and their stateroom was filled with island blossoms.



STEFANO DI CARO



## SHARP AND WAVE.

## ARRIVED.

Tuesday, March 19.  
Am. M. Gerard C. Tobey, from 12 days from San Francisco; 4 p. m.  
Mr. Lehu, Napala, from Honolulu; 5 p. m.  
Mr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Honolulu, Kilauea and Hanalei; 5:05 a. m.

Wednesday, March 19.  
Am. M. Gerard C. Tobey, from 12 days from San Francisco; 4 p. m.  
Mr. Lehu, Napala, from Honolulu; 5 p. m.  
Mr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Honolulu, Kilauea and Hanalei; 5:05 a. m.

Thursday, March 20.  
Am. M. Gerard C. Tobey, from 12 days from San Francisco; 4 p. m.  
Mr. Lehu, Napala, from Honolulu; 5 p. m.  
Mr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Honolulu, Kilauea and Hanalei; 5:05 a. m.

## DEPARTED.

Tuesday, March 19.  
Str. Ke Au Hou, Musher, for Waimea and Kilauea; 4 p. m.  
Str. Kawaihewa, Musher, for Kilauea; 12 m.  
Str. Kailua, for Kilauea; 10 a. m.  
Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui; 5 p. m.

Wednesday, March 19.  
Am. M. Gerard C. Tobey, from 12 days from San Francisco; 4 p. m.  
Mr. Lehu, Napala, from Honolulu; 5 p. m.  
Mr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Honolulu, Kilauea and Hanalei; 5:05 a. m.

Thursday, March 20.  
Am. M. Gerard C. Tobey, from 12 days from San Francisco; 4 p. m.  
Mr. Lehu, Napala, from Honolulu; 5 p. m.  
Mr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Honolulu, Kilauea and Hanalei; 5:05 a. m.

Friday, March 21.  
Am. M. Gerard C. Tobey, from 12 days from San Francisco; 4 p. m.  
Mr. Lehu, Napala, from Honolulu; 5 p. m.  
Mr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Honolulu, Kilauea and Hanalei; 5:05 a. m.

Saturday, March 22.  
Am. M. Gerard C. Tobey, from 12 days from San Francisco; 4 p. m.  
Mr. Lehu, Napala, from Honolulu; 5 p. m.  
Mr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Honolulu, Kilauea and Hanalei; 5:05 a. m.

Sunday, March 23.  
Am. M. Gerard C. Tobey, from 12 days from San Francisco; 4 p. m.  
Mr. Lehu, Napala, from Honolulu; 5 p. m.  
Mr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Honolulu, Kilauea and Hanalei; 5:05 a. m.

Monday, March 24.  
Am. M. Gerard C. Tobey, from 12 days from San Francisco; 4 p. m.  
Mr. Lehu, Napala, from Honolulu; 5 p. m.  
Mr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Honolulu, Kilauea and Hanalei; 5:05 a. m.

Tuesday, March 25.  
Am. M. Gerard C. Tobey, from 12 days from San Francisco; 4 p. m.  
Mr. Lehu, Napala, from Honolulu; 5 p. m.  
Mr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Honolulu, Kilauea and Hanalei; 5:05 a. m.

Wednesday, March 26.  
Am. M. Gerard C. Tobey, from 12 days from San Francisco; 4 p. m.  
Mr. Lehu, Napala, from Honolulu; 5 p. m.  
Mr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Honolulu, Kilauea and Hanalei; 5:05 a. m.

Thursday, March 27.  
Am. M. Gerard C. Tobey, from 12 days from San Francisco; 4 p. m.  
Mr. Lehu, Napala, from Honolulu; 5 p. m.  
Mr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Honolulu, Kilauea and Hanalei; 5:05 a. m.

Friday, March 28.  
Am. M. Gerard C. Tobey, from 12 days from San Francisco; 4 p. m.  
Mr. Lehu, Napala, from Honolulu; 5 p. m.  
Mr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Honolulu, Kilauea and Hanalei; 5:05 a. m.

Saturday, March 29.  
Am. M. Gerard C. Tobey, from 12 days from San Francisco; 4 p. m.  
Mr. Lehu, Napala, from Honolulu; 5 p. m.  
Mr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Honolulu, Kilauea and Hanalei; 5:05 a. m.

Sunday, March 30.  
Am. M. Gerard C. Tobey, from 12 days from San Francisco; 4 p. m.  
Mr. Lehu, Napala, from Honolulu; 5 p. m.  
Mr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Honolulu, Kilauea and Hanalei; 5:05 a. m.

Monday, March 31.  
Am. M. Gerard C. Tobey, from 12 days from San Francisco; 4 p. m.  
Mr. Lehu, Napala, from Honolulu; 5 p. m.  
Mr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Honolulu, Kilauea and Hanalei; 5:05 a. m.

Tuesday, April 1.  
Am. M. Gerard C. Tobey, from 12 days from San Francisco; 4 p. m.  
Mr. Lehu, Napala, from Honolulu; 5 p. m.  
Mr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Honolulu, Kilauea and Hanalei; 5:05 a. m.

Wednesday, April 2.  
Am. M. Gerard C. Tobey, from 12 days from San Francisco; 4 p. m.  
Mr. Lehu, Napala, from Honolulu; 5 p. m.  
Mr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Honolulu, Kilauea and Hanalei; 5:05 a. m.

Thursday, April 3.  
Am. M. Gerard C. Tobey, from 12 days from San Francisco; 4 p. m.  
Mr. Lehu, Napala, from Honolulu; 5 p. m.  
Mr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Honolulu, Kilauea and Hanalei; 5:05 a. m.

Friday, April 4.  
Am. M. Gerard C. Tobey, from 12 days from San Francisco; 4 p. m.  
Mr. Lehu, Napala, from Honolulu; 5 p. m.  
Mr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Honolulu, Kilauea and Hanalei; 5:05 a. m.

Saturday, April 5.  
Am. M. Gerard C. Tobey, from 12 days from San Francisco; 4 p. m.  
Mr. Lehu, Napala, from Honolulu; 5 p. m.  
Mr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Honolulu, Kilauea and Hanalei; 5:05 a. m.

Sunday, April 6.  
Am. M. Gerard C. Tobey, from 12 days from San Francisco; 4 p. m.  
Mr. Lehu, Napala, from Honolulu; 5 p. m.  
Mr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Honolulu, Kilauea and Hanalei; 5:05 a. m.

Monday, April 7.  
Am. M. Gerard C. Tobey, from 12 days from San Francisco; 4 p. m.  
Mr. Lehu, Napala, from Honolulu; 5 p. m.  
Mr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Honolulu, Kilauea and Hanalei; 5:05 a. m.

Tuesday, April 8.  
Am. M. Gerard C. Tobey, from 12 days from San Francisco; 4 p. m.  
Mr. Lehu, Napala, from Honolulu; 5 p. m.  
Mr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Honolulu, Kilauea and Hanalei; 5:05 a. m.

Wednesday, April 9.  
Am. M. Gerard C. Tobey, from 12 days from San Francisco; 4 p. m.  
Mr. Lehu, Napala, from Honolulu; 5 p. m.  
Mr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Honolulu, Kilauea and Hanalei; 5:05 a. m.

Thursday, April 10.  
Am. M. Gerard C. Tobey, from 12 days from San Francisco; 4 p. m.  
Mr. Lehu, Napala, from Honolulu; 5 p. m.  
Mr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Honolulu, Kilauea and Hanalei; 5:05 a. m.

Friday, April 11.  
Am. M. Gerard C. Tobey, from 12 days from San Francisco; 4 p. m.  
Mr. Lehu, Napala, from Honolulu; 5 p. m.  
Mr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Honolulu, Kilauea and Hanalei; 5:05 a. m.

Saturday, April 12.  
Am. M. Gerard C. Tobey, from 12 days from San Francisco; 4 p. m.  
Mr. Lehu, Napala, from Honolulu; 5 p. m.  
Mr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Honolulu, Kilauea and Hanalei; 5:05 a. m.

Sunday, April 13.  
Am. M. Gerard C. Tobey, from 12 days from San Francisco; 4 p. m.  
Mr. Lehu, Napala, from Honolulu; 5 p. m.  
Mr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Honolulu, Kilauea and Hanalei; 5:05 a. m.

## CARTER AT THE CAPITAL

Continued from Page 13

purpose in said districts.

It is stated by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Hawaii Ditch Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, its successors and assigns, be, and is hereby, granted the right of way to construct and maintain two ditches to be known as the Upper Kohala ditch and the Lower Kohala ditch, through and across the public lands in said Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, within the following-described area, to wit: Bounded on the north by the sea, on the east by Waipio Valley and the summit separating the Waimea watershed from the Kohala watershed, on the south by the summit of the Kohala Mountains, and on the west by Helehu Gulch, so the area being known as the Kohala watershed, and through, over, and upon such other public lands in the districts of North and South Kohala and Hamakua as may be necessary to properly supply the consumers of water, and for the conservation and utilization of waters now running to waste into the sea; also the right to construct and maintain reservoirs, dams, impounding embankments, tunnels, feeders, waterways, ditches, inverted siphons, pipe lines, or such other works as may be necessary to conserve and convey the waters of the Kohala watershed along or across said public lands. Said right of way shall be to the extent of the ground occupied by such ditches or canals and reservoirs and their laterals and fifty feet on each side of the marginal limits thereof. The Hawaii Ditch Company is also granted the right to take from the public lands adjacent to the ditches or canals and reservoirs such earth and stone or other material as may be necessary for the construction of the same.

Sec. 2. That this right of way through the public lands is granted subject to all the conditions and requirements of the act of March 3, 1901, chapter 56, sections 18 to 21, inclusive.

And the Hawaii Ditch Company shall comply with all the provisions of said act and be subject to all its limitations and restrictions therein contained, except as provided in section 3 of this bill, and also upon the further condition that the Hawaii Ditch Company shall furnish to all persons desirous of using said water for irrigating purposes such quantity as is reasonable for a fair price, and if the Hawaii Ditch Company and any person or persons desirous of using said water shall not be able to agree as to reasonable use or fair price, then, on the request of either party, the District Court of the United States shall determine the same and may change its decree from time to time as may seem equitable and just.

Sec. 3. That the work of constructing said ditches or canals and reservoirs shall be commenced within two years and completed within six years from the date of the approval of this act; and in default of either of these conditions the rights herein granted shall be null and void.

## CUBAN PROBLEM.

The Cuban sugar problem continues to be a bone of contention in the House of Representatives and probably will not be settled till long after this letter leaves the mainland. The House Republicans have now held three conferences and apparently are no nearer reaching a settlement than when they first met, except that the beet sugar men, who favor a rebate, or no action whatever, have gained strength. The fight has grown in bitterness and has to quite an extent involved the leadership of the House. Speaker Henderson, who was lukewarm toward the reciprocity scheme, has now gone over to it and is working with might and main to save his own prestige and that of his lieutenants.

The reciprocity men have tried to make it appear that the President was committed entirely to their plan. That is probably not true. The President has given the impression that he would prefer the reciprocity method, but he has told the leaders of the beet sugar rebate followers that he is anxious chiefly to have some relief extended to Cuba, and is willing to leave Congress to decide upon the method. Both sides have been contending in the last few days that the President was on their side, but the above statement is probably a fair one of the situation.

Yesterday the beet sugar men held a conference in the room of the Committee on Pacific Railroads. They had a count of noses and reviewed the situation from their standpoint. Everything was very reassuring to them. They seem now to have the whip hand and to be able to command a majority of the House Republicans. They tried to force a vote last Thursday evening but failed, chiefly through an appeal made by Speaker Henderson for more time for debate. The fourth conference on the Ways and Means reciprocity plan will be held next Tuesday evening, but the beet sugar men are, according to present advice, not intending to press a vote that night.

The probabilities are that, whatever the outcome of the present wrangle, the action of the House will have little to do with the final settlement. The Senate will eventually take the matter up, and the decision there will probably prevail. An amendment may be put on one of the appropriation bills. One of the beet sugar leaders told me yesterday that he thought the reciprocity plan could not command a majority of the votes in the Senate. I doubt that, although as far as known no canvass has been made there. The same informant told me that the Senate was watching the present fight very keenly, and that the beet sugar cause was gaining strength there daily.

Perhaps nothing has encouraged the beet sugar men more than the assurance that they had more sympathy in the cabinet than at first supposed, that Postmaster General Payne and Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, as well as Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, were in large part with them. This much is certain. These cabinet officers restrained the President from sending a special message to Congress the middle of this week, urging Congress anew to do something to relieve Cuba. The beet sugar men have been urging strongly the argument made in the Republican campaign text-book for 1900 that the

## ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

beet sugar industry was to be protected from invasion.

Mr. William Haywood was at the Capitol Thursday evening watching the outcome of the Republican conference.

He received notice that day that the Brussels convention for the abolition of bounty, had been signed by Germany, Austria, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Roumania, Sweden and Spain.

"That appears to be about all the European countries interested in beet sugar production," said Mr. Haywood. "This convention is bound to have a great influence on the price of sugar in Cuba. To my mind it will afford the Cubans much relief. The importance of it does not seem to have been appreciated by the leaders in Congress."

## SHIP SUBSIDY LAW.

It looks now very much as though a ship subsidy law would be enacted by this Congress, although it may not be till the next session. Previous dispatches have undoubtedly reached Honolulu stating that the Senate is to vote on the bill March 14. It is reported that the bill will pass there. The friends of the legislation have agitated it but little in the House. It has strong opposition there among Republicans. Some of these opponents predict freely that it will not pass there, but that prediction probably is true of this session of Congress. If, after a count of noses, it is ascertained that the bill would be defeated in the House, it will go over till the next session. Then the elections will have passed and Republicans will respond more readily to the demand for the law. Very probably it could be passed in the House next December after a few days' debate, and its enactment would then be assured, the Senate having given assent. At any rate the prospect for a ship subsidy can be counted as very bright.

Appropriations and other bills are now occupying the attention of Congress, especially the House, that there seems to be little in the way of important development in the matter of a Pacific cable. Mr. Corliss of Michigan has been waiting for several days an opportunity to jump in with another bitter speech against the Commercial Pacific Cable Company. Mr. Richardson of Alabama has also been primed to answer him. The consideration of the bill will not be reached for some time yet.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

## CHILI PEPPERS.

Director Jared G. Smith, of the Agricultural Experiment Station, has received from the Washington department some valuable information relative to a market for peppers, which had been requested by the Island people.

The red pepper grows readily in Hawaii, and there have been numerous inquiries as to a sale for them. One of the farmers of the Wahiawa colony thinks of raising it on an extensive scale if he can be assured of a market for his product. Director Smith has been in correspondence with the Department of Agriculture for some time in regard to this, and by the last steamer received a reply from the botanical bureau, of which the following is the substance.

Peppers are used most extensively by pickle manufacturers. I inclose herewith a copy of a letter from Strohmeyer & Arp Co., in New York, in regard to the use of peppers, and methods of packing them. I wrote to D. M. Perry & Co., Detroit, in regard to shipping peppers from Hawaii, and received a reply stating that the peppers of the chili or tabasco type fermented and spoiled very quickly, and it would doubtless require considerable care to dry them for shipment. He thought that it would be possible to pick them before they were ripe and pack them in brine as cucumbers are packed for shipment from the salting stations.

A few years ago the Southern California Packing Company, of Los Angeles, was engaged in packing various kinds of fruits and preserves, probably including peppers, but I have no definite information in regard to this company at present. It would doubtless save freight rates if you could secure a market for the peppers on the Pacific Coast. Mr. W. W. Tracy, who has charge of our varietal tests, states that the high prices of peppers is not due to the difficulty of growing them, but to the very disagreeable work of picking them. The juice produces blisters on the hands and arms of those picking or handling them.

LYSTER H. DEWEY.

Assistant Botanist.

The letter inclosed stated that the peppers could be packed either in salt brine or forwarded dry.

## Hawaii Mentioned.

PEKING, March 11.—The Chinese government has presented to United States Minister Conger a strong memorial against the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law by the United States. The government here particularly objects to the exclusion of Chinese from the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands, representing that the Chinese had acquired extensive commercial interests there and were closely connected with the islands by family ties, so that repression of free intercourse would result in peculiar hardships.

Severe fighting is going on in Colombia.

## SUGAR

Williams, Dismond & Co's sugar circular of March 18, received on the 19th, contains interesting data regarding the duty on Philippine sugar and Congressional discussion on the Cuban reciprocity issue. The circular is as follows:

We last had this pleasure on the 18th instant, per Alameda.

Sugar—No changes have since occurred in the local market, or for export to Honolulu, prices established 5th instant, still being in force. We quote dry granulated for local consumption, 4.25; and for export, 4.50.

Basic—March 18th, no sales; 10th, spot, 2.20; 11th, at 2.20; 12th, at 2.20; 13th, at 2.20; 14th, at 2.20; 15th, at 2.20; 16th, at 2.20; 17th, at 2.20; 18th, at 2.20; 19th, at 2.20; 20th, at 2.20; 21st, at 2.20; 22nd, at 2.20; 23rd, at 2.20; 24th, at 2.20; 25th, at 2.20; 26th, at 2.20; 27th, at 2.20; 28th, at 2.20; 29th, at 2.20; 30th, at 2.20; 31st, at 2.20; 1st, at 2.20; 2nd, at 2.20; 3rd, at 2.20; 4th, at 2.20; 5th, at 2.20; 6th, at 2.20; 7th, at 2.20; 8th, at 2.20; 9th, at 2.20; 10th, at 2.20; 11th, at 2.20; 12th, at 2.20; 13th, at 2.20; 14th, at 2.20; 15th, at 2.20; 16th, at 2.20; 17th, at 2.20; 18th, at 2.20; 19th, at 2.20; 20th, at 2.20; 21st, at 2.20; 22nd, at 2.20; 23rd, at 2.20; 24th, at 2.20; 25th, at 2.20; 26th, at 2.20; 27th, at 2.20; 28th, at 2.20; 29th, at 2.20; 30th, at 2.20; 31st, at 2.20; 1st, at 2.20; 2nd, at 2.20; 3rd, at 2.20; 4th, at 2.20; 5th, at 2.20; 6th, at 2.20; 7th, at 2.20; 8th, at 2.20; 9th, at 2.20; 10th, at 2.20; 11th, at 2.20; 12th, at 2.20; 13th, at 2.20; 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